

## Editorial Committee of THE NEWS

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## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, on December 27-29 inclusive, 1960.

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ELECTION RESULTS

The following are the results of the recent Lepidopterists' Society Elections:

OFFICERS FOR 1960

President: Dr. W. Forster (Germany); First Vice President: Dr. F. H. Rindge (U.S.A.);

Vice Presidents: Mr. C. C. Herbulot (France), Mr. W. H. T. Tams (U. K.).

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Dr. Annette F. Braun (U. S. A.); Dr. E. B. Ford (England).

The revised Membership List will be issued in the fall of 1960.

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SEASON'S SUMMARY FOR 1959

Because of space limitations, the reports of the Regional Coordinators have of necessity been cut. The omitted portions consist for the most part of detailed lists of species taken. It is to be regretted that this cutting has proven necessary, but if this step had not been taken the Society could not afford to publish the Summary. Over ninety pages of material were sent in to the Editor of the NEWS by the Coordinators.

None of these reports has been discarded. All complete reports have been kept in the original form in which they were received, and are available upon request of bona fide members of the Society, for study or duplication, with the proviso that the original reports be returned to the Editor.

On behalf of the Society and its membership, the Editor thanks all who have contributed to the SUMMARY. Thanks are due most especially to the Regional Coordinators who have

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worked long and hard to edit the contributions. Whatever success the SUMMARY may have is due largely to these volunteer workers. It is to be hoped that more collectors will contribute during the present year, and that a more complete coverage will be possible. Plan now to contribute to the 1960 SUMMARY.

1. Zone I, California and the Southwest. L. M. Martin, Coordinator.

Contributors: R. L. Langston, Bryant Mather, Jerry Powell, Kilian Roever, Oakley Shields, Ray Stanford, Fred Thorne, J. W. Tilden.

The season in California was about normal, with almost normal rainfall, in the Central and Northern portions. The entire Southern part of California, and Arizona, experienced an exceptional drought in the winter of 1958 and the first six months of 1959. Normal to more than normal rainfall came in late summer with rather good collecting conditions late in the fall of 1959.

The presence of great numbers of Agraulis vanillae in Central and North-central California was a feature of the 1959 season. Never before have such numbers of this species been noted so far north, in this state. All entomologists contributed to this comment, including many economic men who seldom notice butterflies.

Also this was a peak year for Nymphalus californica which has been normal to scarce for several years. In Santa Cruz County in June Tilden and others observed them migrating northwards by thousands. Most contributors mention seeing them in outbreak numbers later in Northern California. The outbreak extended into Oregon and perhaps further north.

Powell found that the unusually mild winter in the San Francisco Bay Region seemed to be the factor that led to taking far more than a usual number of Microlepidoptera at light in that area. He also reports the rearing of Paraleucoptera heinrichi, the first known since the original description.

Langston found March about normal in the San Francisco Bay Region with insects out in about usual numbers but no great rarities. April was warm, with Plebeius icarioides and Callophrys viridis still showing up on the hills in San Francisco, in spite of the encroaching settlements. On April 18 he took Pyrgus rualis in Marin County, where it is almost unknown. Pupae of Hepialus behrensi were found in Lupine at Point Reyes, and larvae of Platyprepia guttata were found in numbers, also on Lupine, on April 27.

He notes Lycaena heteronea, rare in Marin County, on May 30, and a definite migration of Nymphalus californica between June 1 and June 9, in the Berkeley Hills of Contra Costa County. During July he found Polygonia oreas, and a subspecies of Philotes enoptes, at Duncan Mills, Sonoma County. At Cazadero, very dark Habrodais grunus were taken, apparently a very good record.

On August 30 the economic species Pseudaletia unipuncta and Sablodes caberata were abundant. He also notes many occurrences of Agraulis vanillae in the Bay Region for the months of September, October and November. The fall was characterized by very warm, open weather, with Colias eurytheme and Pieris protodice flying well into December, and with many moths coming to light. Pyramidobela angelarum (Ethmiidae) was taken, perhaps a northern record. Agraulis vanillae and Vanessa spp. were found as late as Dec. 26.

Stanford reports excellent collecting at Sonora Pass on July 4, with all the usual species present, including Oeneis chryxus. On July 15-17 at Gold Lake, Sierra County, Speyeria callippe was worn, but other Speyeria were in good condition. Lycaenids were well represented, as were Microtia hoffmanni and Euphadryas editha aurilacus.

On August 1, Speyeria nokomis was out near Bishop, Inyo County, as well as Apodemia normo. Near Casa Diablo Springs, Mono County, Speyeria zerene (malcolmi) was common. On August 3, at Tioga Pass, the season was too late and all butterflies were worn. Tilden found the season over on September 1 at Tioga Pass, and the country

very dry all down the east side. Shields' results were similar to Stanford's

The season for the Sierra Nevada seems to have been early, quite normal in numbers of insects, but tapering off early in the season due to the light snow pack and dry conditions in general

Shields reports Antigonus pulverulenta (evansi?) in fair numbers from Guadalupe Canyon, just below Mexicali in Mexico, leg. Dirks, March 26. He took Microtia gabbii (15) and Anthocharis cethura (9) on April 11 in the San Miguel Mts., San Diego Co. Two only males of Papilio indra pergamus were taken May 9 on Tecate Mountain, far below usual numbers in all cases.

At El Cajon, Philotes battoides (bernardino) had a good year. The odd Pyrgus of San Diego County, which is near xanthus, had a bad year, one only being taken. On September 9, at Scissors Crossing, San Diego County (a classic locality), Pseudocopaeodes eunus, Apodemia palmeri and Chlosyne californica were common, and Apodemia mormo (deserti) was abundant.

Shields also reports the capture of Hesperia meriamae on Unicorn Peak, in the Tuolumne Meadows region of Yosemite National Park.

Thorne reports Phoebis sennae making a comeback after being nearly absent for years. It was common in the San Diego region, in early 1959 and again in late 1959. Anthocharis cethura and Philotes sonorensis were taken on January 11, the earliest dates on record. Euphadryas chalcedona (quino) occurred in numbers near Jacumba as early as April 4.

Most species were scarce coastwise in San Diego County. Exceptions were Erynnis funeralis and Hesperia harpalus, unusually abundant. Hesperia juba was almost absent, in contrast. Papilio indra pergamus was common in egg and larval stages, rare in adult stage. Eggs proved to be as much as 79% parasitized. Thorne reports abundance of desert species in September, as did Shields. This was the result of good summer rains in the area. But Strymon leda and Pieris beckerii were scarce.

Thorne reports poor collecting in Kern County (Greenhorn Mts., Tehachapi Mts.) Collecting in northern California was also poor, except for Speyeria callippe (rupestris) in Trinity County, June 26-27.

October 12, along Colorado River in Imperial County, Strymon columella was plentiful. Pyrgus scriptura was scarce. No Limenitis obsoleta were seen, where they usually occur.

Arizona experienced its worst drought in twenty-five years during the first seven months of 1959, but late summer rains were very good and late fall collecting picked up. Tilden found Franclemont and Hodges collecting all summer in Madera Canyon, Santa Rita Mts., with excellent results on moths. Xylophanes falco and several other fine sphingids were fairly common. Most of the moths had not yet been identified, but the total number was very great. Moth collecting was good. Butterfly collecting proved to be very poor. Good takes were Codatractus melon and Atrytonopsis lunus.

Roever found conditions dry over most of southern Arizona, but got some good material in spite of conditions. Krigonia lyside, Phoebis agarithe, Thorybes drusus, Chiomara asychis and Butleria microsticta were taken in the first two weeks of August.

From early April until late June, the usually permanent streams of the block ranges of southern Arizona were dry, with resulting effect on collecting. Roever picked up a few good records for the area, however. Lerodea arabus had a good flight in late February and early March in Sabino Canyon, Santa Catalina Mts. One Mitoura xami was taken.

In contrast, Erora quaderna had a good year in the mountains.

Roever also reports collecting generally good in Oak Creek Canyon, Coconino County, and on San Francisco Peaks and near Grand Canyon, also in Coconino County. Oeneis daura, Megathymus streckeri, Yvretta rhesus, Microtia fulvia, Papilio bairdii and other species were taken.

A single specimen of Strymon simaethis was taken near Tucson.

In general, California reports warm weather and an early season in the central and northern part of the state; dry conditions early in the year, relieved by summer rains and later fair collecting, prevailed in the south. Arizona had drought conditions during the first half of the year, with summer rains, and improved collecting in the fall. A late report shows that Neophasia terlootii was abundant in Madera Canyon on October 24.

Zone II: Northwest - Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia.

Coordinator: J. C. Hopfinger, Contributors: Wm. C. Cook, V. F. Calkins, E. J. Dornfield, Richard Guppy, J. C. Hopfinger, S. G. Jewett, Jr., T. F. MacAvoy, J. H. M. Manning, R. E. Miller, E. J. Newcomer.

Guppy, British Columbia, notes a dry year in 1958, with a late cool spring in 1959. July and August were warmer and drier than usual and September unusually wet. The previous dry year (1958) seemed to have affected butterflies adversely in 1959. Pieris, Anthocharis, Speyeria and Euphadryas were scarce. Incisalia iroides and Papilio zelicaon were however, commoner than usual.

He also notes an odd trend. Parnassius clodius is now found farther up the mountains than formerly. It is now scarce at sea level where it was formerly common. Butterflies are now found on Mt. Arrowsmith, where during the seasons of 1955, 1956, and 1957, almost none were found.

Moths were also adversely affected, and no noteworthy changes in abundance, nor particular rarities, were noted among them in 1959. MacAvoy notes very good numbers of Parnassius smintheus near the east entrance to Glacier National Park, Montana.

Jewett found very good collecting near Jenny Lake, Teton National Park: Anthocharis sara, Parnassius clodius, Coenonympha tullia, Oeneis chryxus, Plebeius icarioides, Philotes battoides, Lycaena nivalis, heteronea and xanthoides, Speyeria callippe and mormonia. A bit north of the park he also took Coenonympha haydeni and Pieris napi, July 6-8.

At Browning, Montana, he found Euphadryas editha, Erebia epipsodea (worn) and Speyeria mormonia, while at Kiowa and St. Marys, just east of Glacier National Park, Speyeria atlantis, Speyeria zerene and Euphadryas gillettii were taken in addition to some of the above. Colias meadii was, oddly, absent.

Hopfinger reports a late spring, in central Washington, nothing flying until the middle of April. Anth. sara, Pieris sisymbrii, Euchloe creusa, Callophrys sheridani, Incis. iroides and eryphon were in good numbers, but Euchloe ausonides was not seen. Cattle seem to have destroyed their range. A dust storm on April 23 brought freezing weather and a relapse in the season. By mid-May, Euphadryas anicia, Microtia stereope, Glauc. lygdamus, Pleb. icarioides, Phaedrotus piasus, Phyciodes mylitta and Lycaeides melissa were out. A barnesi-type of Phyciodes mylitta was taken, though this subspecies is not normally found within one hundred miles of Alta Lake, where this one was taken.

Erebia epipsodea, usually common, was very scarce. So were most of the Speyerias. July brought hot dry weather and nearly ended the collecting in the lower country. However, in the higher country, July 15 yielded, at Salmon Meadows, Erebia vidleri, Everes comyntas, Euphadryas colonia plus some of the preceding species, while at 6000 ft. at Rogers Lake, Boloria titania, Erebia vidleri, Oeneis chryxus, Colias interior, Lycaena nivalis and Lycaena mariposa were taken in addition to the preceding species, but no



Speyeria were found.

Hopfinger and Newcomer found a few Colias edwardsi and C. interior at Loop Summit on August 15, also S. zerene, but no S. cybele leto. Hopfinger and Calkins worked Tiffany Lake, at 7000 ft., and took Colias interior, S. mormonia (few), and Erebia vidleri. At Salmon Meadow, Speyeria hydaspae, zerene and cybele were taken, the latter few and taken no where else in 1959. Papilio bairdii oregonia, usually common was scarce, only three being taken all season. Hopfinger considers 1959 a very poor season in Washington.

Dornfield found the season around Corvallis, Oregon, two weeks early and warm. Anthocharis sara and Celastrina argiolus were taken on April. A week later Pieris napi, Phyciodes mylitta and Euphadryas editha taylori were out. By May 1, Papilio zelicaon, Coenonympha tullia ampelos, Everes comyntas, Glaucopsyche lygdamus, and Erynnis propertius were on the wing. By mid-May, Boloria epithore, Phyciodes campestris, Pyrgus communis, and Papilio rutulus were found. Limenitis lorquini was common in June. Amblyscirtes vialis and Parnassius clodius were less abundant than usual.

Dornfield has no report for July. On August 25, Speyeria cybele leto was still to be had. Minois alope was abundant. On August 25 on Mary's Peak, Benton County, Parnassius clodius, Colias eurytheme, Neophasia menapia, Speyeria coronis, Limenitis lorquini, Speyeria hydaspae, Polygonia satyrus, Nymphalis californica, Adelpha bredowii were taken.

At 5000 ft. on Bly Mountain, excellent collecting was had on June 22 (Klamath County): P. rutulus, multicaudatus and eurymedon, Coenonympha tullia, Euphadryas chalcedona, Microtia palla, Phyc. campestris and mylitta, Polygonia zephyrus, Limenitis lorquini, Mitoura spinetorum and nelsoni, Lycaena editha and helloides, Plebeius saepiolus, icarioides and acmon, Philotes battoides, Thorybes pylades and Hesperia juba.

Collecting in the Oregon Cascades was also profitable. In the Santiam Pass area, were taken Polygonia zephyrus and faunus, Mitoura nelsoni, the rare Mitoura johnsoni, Incisalia iroides and eryphon and many of the previously mentioned species. In the vicinity of Gilchrist, Northern Klamath County, were taken Boloria epithore, Thorybes diversus, Pyrgus ruralis, Minois oeta, Speyeria egleis, Euphadryas editha and a few Lycaena cupreus.

Collecting was poor in the Ochoco. This is an exceptionally good area for Speyeria, and in spite of the relatively poor season, some specimens of S. cybele leto, S. zerene, atlantis, hydaspae, and mormonia were taken. Lycaeides melissa, and Lycaena editha, helloides and rubidus were also found, all on August 15.

On August 14, near Burns, in sagebrush association, were taken Minois silvestris, and Hesperia harpalus. A big flight of the saturniid moth Pseudohazis was under way.

This was not a year for Oeneis nevadensis in the Cascades.

Cook reports 1959 as a very poor year for light trapping moths at Walla Walla, Washington. Ultraviolet light averaged 36.4 moths per night, the poorest average in six years of use of this type of light. The three Semiloopers, Autographa californica, Trichoplusia ni and Anagrapha falcifera, usually of economic importance, showed the greatest drop in numbers. The Corn Earworm dropped to one-third the numbers of 1958, but still did heavy damage to sweet corn. Laphygma exigua showed but three specimens compared to over 1900 in 1958. Fall flights of certain economic species were heavy. Armyworms (Pseudaletia unipuncta) had a very heavy late fall flight. Rhynchagrotis exsertistigma also had a prolonged fall flight. Numbers of this species have been increasing over the last three years. The Army Cutworm (Chorizagrotis auxiliaris) was heavier than usual, and the little alfalfa cutworm, Platyperigea extima, seems to be increasing. Most moths were not abundant at John Day and Burns, in eastern Oregon, in late August, but some interesting Apamea and Pseudanarta were taken.

Miller reports ultraviolet light operations at Dayton, Washington, showed 1959 captures much lower than 1958. This was true of most early species, especially Xylomiges hiemalis, Orthosia hibisci and Acerra normalis. Other species down in numbers during the summer include Septis sinefacta, Heliothis zea, Agrotis ypsilon, Pseudaletia unipuncta, Laphygma exigua, and Trichoplusia ni.

Some species showed greater numbers of capture in the light traps in 1959 than in 1958. Among these were: Anagrapha falcifera, Rhynchagrotis exsertistigma, Leucania farcta, Graphiphora c-nigrum, Prodenia praefica, Platyperigea extima, Abagrotis variata, and apposita, and Euxoa tessellata and albipennis.

Scotogramma trifolii, Sideridis rosea and Abagrotis barnsei were the same as in 1958. One hundred thirty-eight species and five thousand three hundred eighty-six specimens were taken. The lights were operated for one hundred nine nights. Ten species accounted for 67% of the total.

Miller also reports Nymphalis californica unusually abundant in the Blue Mountains of Eastern Oregon.

Manning reports that the large numbers of Neophasia menapia which occurred during the last several years near Boise, Idaho were not present this year.

Newcomer found Euphyes vestris and Amblyscirtes vialis in Yakima County, Washington, two species not listed by Leighton in *Butterflies of Washington*. He notes too that Vanessa cardui and carye were apparently absent this year, while very common in 1958.

3. Zones III and IV: Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. Coordinator for both Zones: H. A. Freeman. Contributors: Don Eff, H. A. Freeman, Roy O. Kendall, E. M. Kinch, W. H. Howe, Oakley Shields.

Very few reports were turned in for this area. Since no coordinator was found for the Rocky Mountain Region, Mr. Freeman kindly handled both Zones.

In general the reports indicate fairly good conditions over most of this area. Rain was abundant in Texas but here butterflies seemed scarce in spite of the many flowers. Perhaps a failure to recover from the drought of the previous years?

Shields reports that he and La Due took Speyeria cybele, zerene, callippe, egleis and coronis, in Payson Canyon, Utah, July 14. On July 22, same place, they took Hypaurotis crysalus and Strymon titus. They got similar species in the Stansbury Mountains, west of Great Salt Lake, on July 23.

The same collectors report Parnassius smintheus, Colias meadi, Oeneis mellissa (few), Euphadryas eurytion (common), and one Erebia magdalena, a few Pyrgus centaureae and some Polites draco, from Independence Pass, Colorado. At Cottonwood Pass, Chaffee County, Neominois ridingsi was numerous; Apodemia nais, Minois oeta, and Oeneis taygete (mostly past), Lycaena cupreus (few), Boloroa helena and some of the previous species, were taken.

The same collectors and Don Eff found Oeneis brucei (2), Erebia callias (males) and many of the previous species on Mt. Evans on July 19. On the same day at Turkey Creek Canyon, Speyeria atlantis, aphrodite, and coronis were found, also Mypaurotis crysalus. July 21. Rabbits Ear Pass, Speyeria zerene, cybele and mormonia were in small numbers, but the S. atlantis electa-egleis secreta parallels were common.

Howe reporting of southern Colorado, San Isabel Mts., found the weather hot and dry. At 7000 ft. wild cherry blossoms attracted Speyeria coronis, edwardsi and aphrodite in large numbers. At Pueblo Mountain Park, Melitaea minuta, Microtia nycteis, Phyciodes tharos and Speyeria edwardsi were found on alfalfa blossoms.

In the Wet Mountain, Westcliffe County, Colorado, on June 13, Howe also found Parnassius smintheus, Incisalia niphon (eryphon?, Ed.) and a specimen of Callophrys. One Mitoura spinetorum was also taken. Limenitis weidemeyerii, Polygona zephyrus, Numphalis antiopa and N. milberti were also present.

Eff reports that general collecting in Colorado was about normal.

Howe sent in the only report of collecting in New Mexico. In the Taos National Forest on June 18, he and Richard Taylor, his companion on the trip, found Papilio rutulus, Papilio bairdii (2, imperfect), Coen. tullia, Euchloe ausonides, Pieris napi and Colias alexandra. Lycaenids included Incisalia (eryphon?), Lycaena helloides, Lycaeides melissa, Agriades rustica, Plebeius icarioides, Glauc. lygdamus and Celastrina argiolus. Moths were few. Hemaris brucei, Celerio lineata, Hyalophora gloveri and Smerinthus jamaicensis, one or two each, were all.

Howe also reporting from Kansas (Ottawa), notes a cool, wet spring with late appearance of Lepidoptera. Celastrina argiolus, Incisalia henrici, Pseudomorpha epimenis and Anthocharis genutia were quite common by May 5 and flew for the longest time on record, until May 27. All Papilios were present but scarce all season. Hesperiidae were unusually numerous: Erynnis funeralis, persius, horatius, brizo, and juvenalis, Thorybes daunus, Achalarus lyciades, Pyrgus communis, Atalopedes campestris, Polites themistocles, Poanes hobomok, Atrytone logan, Problema byssus and Hesperia ottoe, the skippers peaking in July and August.

Most pierids were common in 1959. One Eurema mexicana was taken. Among the nymphalids, Speyeria cybele and idalia were common, while Euptoieta claudia was abundant. Agraulis dione was common near the food plant, Passiflora. Anea andria was not common until October, but then abundant. Precis coenia was common. Nymphalis antiopa, usually scarce in this area, was more abundant than ever known.

Howe also reports collecting at "black light" very spotty, with some rare items but general results not more than mediocre. Adelocephala quadrilineata was abundant, while usually common Isogramma hageni was scarce. Catocola were few, but one Sphinx chersis was taken, the sixth in 18 years. In general Howe feels that 1959 was a rather poor year.

Kinch reports from the Fort Worth area of Texas, that the 1959 season was about normal. In addition to usual common species, during the summer Ascia monuste and Chlosyne janais were taken, rare in the area.

He notes that around Lake Whitney in June, Eurema nicippe, lisa, Strymon melinus were common, and a colony of Mitoura gryneus was located. At Lake Benbrook, Microtia gorgone, Euptoieta claudia, Zerene caesonia, Battus philenor, Asterocampa celtis and clyton and Chlosyne lacinia were common.

Freeman found poor weather and little collecting around the Dallas area in the spring. Moreover, many of the better collecting spots have become residential areas. Metathymus yuccae stallingsi is now very scarce; Incisalia henrici was found in small numbers only. All Strymon and Papilios were scarce all year.

At Tyler State Park, in March, Freeman and Eff found Incisalia hadros and one I. niphon, rare in Texas, and one Strymon m-album, the first Freeman has seen from Texas.

Kendall reports a good distribution of all common species in Bexar County. Noteworthy was a heavy flight of Papilio multicaudatus from August 15 to Sept. 15. Heliconius charitonius also showed up in good numbers. Dryas julia was seen twice, in August and October, the first since 1957. Atlides halesus was very scarce. Adelpha bredowii apparently failed to appear, though common in 1958. Asterocampa and Calpodus ethlius were unusually scarce. Anthocharis genutia however was unusually common. Cogia outis, absent in 1958, reappeared. Anteos maerula and chlorinde

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were found last week in August. One only Cabarea potrillo was taken, the first Kendall has seen. Danaus plexippus was absent in the spring and scarce all year, while Danaus gilippus was present in normal numbers.

Erynnis funeralis and Thorybes pylades appeared in unusually large numbers. Microtia bolli and elada, and Polygonia interrogationis were much scarcer than usual. Libytheana bachmannii has been scarce since the enormous migration that took place in the region in 1956.

Of moths, Kendall reports that in the Bexar County area, Malacosoma americana and disstria were plentiful in the spring. Megalopyge opercularis was present in outbreak numbers in October. Catocola agrippina, amica, micronympha and maestosa were scarcer than last year.

In the Del Rio and Trans-Pecos area, Freeman found Agathymus mariae between Sanderson and Del Rio, in July and September. In November Megathymus yuccae was found in the same area. Near Sullivan City and Edcouch he found Thecla basochii and Strymon simaethis on December 29, on flowers of Verbesina encelioides. Megathymus yuccae wilsonorum was located near Sullivan City in December.

Frederick found general good collecting near Brownsville in the Rio Grande Valley during the year.

McAlpine searched for Lephilisca near Alpine in June and found the collecting poor. He had similar poor success near New Braunfels.

In summing up, lack of contributors for much of these zones gives a poor over all picture, but it would appear that rural collecting was average, with urban collecting below normal. Many previously well-known collecting sites have now been turned into homesites.

4. Central Zone: Missouri to West Virginia and north to Ontario. Coordinator: E. G. Voss. Contributors: Ralph Beebe, C. V. Covell, Jr., C. J. Durden, J. A. Ebner, Wm. Edmonds, Bryant Mather, M. C. Nielsen, L. S. Phillips, Wm. E. Sieker and E. G. Voss.

In this zone as in the others, paucity of reports provides meager coverage. Under such circumstances, it is difficult to detect trends.

Illinois: Mather sends an interesting record from Mrs. Anderson and daughters from Itasca, Du Page County, who took a Nymphalis antiopa at 5:00 p.m. November 20, 4 days after first zero weather and when ground had been covered with snow for 8 days. The butterfly lived for 5 days after capture.

Kentucky: Beebe, from Mt. Vernon, reports temperatures above normal and precipitation down., in 1959. Eucosma dorsignitana appeared in mid-March in numbers all out of proportion to the goldenrod it is supposed to feed on. Vanessa cardui and Papilio marcellus appeared on April 8. On July 25 a specimen of Papilio polydamas was seen on flowers of Saponaria officinalis - perhaps a refugee from Hurricane 'Debra' which was raging at the time along the western Gulf Coast?

Covell collected at fluorescent light at Pikeville, Pike County, on July 29, taking Strymon cecrops (pair in coitu), E. nubilis, C. sepulcharis, C. regalis, E. imperialis, P. satellita, C. promethea, and T. polyphemus.

Iowa: Phillips collected at Cedar Falls July 26-27. Pieris rapae was plentiful, Colias philodice abundant. C. eurytheme was less common, less than half as abundant as philodice. Eurema lisa was fairly common. About twenty species were taken, but Danaus plexippus was not found.



Wisconsin: Sieker took Euchloe olympia for the first time in many years, and Zerene cesonia for the first time in twenty years. Mostly he concentrated on moths and in addition had an opportunity to examine light trap collections made throughout the state by the State Department of Agriculture. Catocola spp. were the best he has ever seen, with ilia particularly abundant. Previously rare species taken in some numbers in 1959 include epione, judith, meskei and serene. In all, thirty-five species of Catocola were taken. Twenty-two species of sphingids were reported including one species, Isogramma hageni, new to the state (by Prof. Rus Wagner). Xylophanes tersa, rare in Wisconsin, appeared twice. Paonias myops and excaecata were common, but Celerio lineata was less abundant than usual. Other families of moths were less common than in 1958. Saturniidae seemed especially low, being represented only by a few Telea polyphemus, Automeris io and Hyalophora cecropia.

From southeastern Wisconsin, Ebner reported butterflies below the long range average, but better than in 1958, which was a very poor year. Hibernating Nymphalidae appeared the first week in April and fresh Pieris rapae showed during the third week. The season continued until the third week in October, with the late fall forms of Colias philodice and eurytheme. The most remarkable catch of the year was a bilateral gynandromorph of Speyeria cybele, June 26, in Ozaukee County. A striking observation was a female Phoebis sennae in Milwaukee on June 25. Ebner also reports good numbers of Zerene cesonia August 25, Sept. 5 and Sept. 12 in Waukesha County. One Eurema lisa was seen in Marinette County in early July. On May 23, seven Glaucopsyche lygdamus were taken in a woodland in Washington County, the first reported from that portion of the state in Ebner's experience.

Michigan: Nielsen and Newman took series of Oeneis jutta and Boloria frigga in a bog north of Manistique, Schoolcraft County, where both have previously been found. Fresh jutta were still there two weeks later when visited by Voss. Eurema lisa was taken in Schoolcraft County by Newman in July, and Nielsen took Polygonia satyrus in the same county August 5. A moth new to the state was taken in the Manistique bog in June, Anartia cordigera. Numerous Speyeria idalia were found in an unexpected prairie-like habitat together with Hesperia ottoe.

Voss and others converged on Wakelee bog, type locality for Euptychia mitchellii, and found it plentiful but a little past its prime on July 4. Visiting the tip of the Lower Peninsula (Emmet and Cheboygan Counties) in May, Voss, Pliske, Hubbell and Newcomb did not find Erora laeta at the 1955 station, although Pieris virginiensis was there. Oeneis chryxus was occasional on the jack pine plains near Indian River; Euchloe olympia was common. Hesperia metea and Erynnis brizo were also found, completely new to this "thoroughly studied" region.

Ontario: Durden reports what may be the northernmost record for Thymelicus lineola, at Tobermory, Bruce County, July 6. Edmonds found it common as usual around Toronto July 1 and lasting until July 19. Boloria titania from the Sudbury District August 14-17 was new to that section of Ontario. At Nakina, Thunder Bay District, June 27-28, he reports Erebia disa, Oeneis jutta, Boloria frigga, freiija and eunomia, Everes amyntula, Colias eurytheme, Papilio machaon and thirteen other species.

Edmonds found Danaus plexippus, Nymphalis antiopa, Papilio polyxenes and Colias eurytheme very scarce around Toronto, while a sharp increase was shown by Phyciodes tharos, Lycaena thoe and Euphadryas phaeton. A few Eurema lisa were taken, a species of rare occurrence in this area. Precis lavinia has not been seen for four years in the Toronto area. Sugaring for underwings was not very productive, though Catocala amatrix and cerogama were rather abundant. Five inches of snow fell on March 27 but by mid-April the weather was warm. This was followed by a cool damp May. From early June through August the temperature was above normal, with increased

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humidity. The first butterfly seen was Polygona comma, April 4, with Pieris rapae following on May 3.

5. Southeast Zone: Florida to Louisiana, north to Arkansas and Maryland. Coordinator: Bryant Mather. Contributors: W. A. Andersen, R. L. Burst, C. V. Covell, Jr., W. M. Davidson, Lucien Harris, Jr., Mrs. Katherine King, D. L. Lindsley, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Mather, H. C. Monk, John Newton, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Roshore, R. S. Simmons and C. F. Zeiger.

Simmons, Baltimore, Maryland, notes that the impression of a season varies with the collector as well as the species. A friend of his found Incisalia nippon abundant in the spring of 1959 while he found none.

He feels that Papilios were abundant, except for marcellus; Anth. genutia and olympia below par. A good year for Pieris spp. Colias philodice and eurytheme very abundant. Nymphalidae in general had a good year. A colony of Boloria toddi marilandica composed of few individuals over a wide area was found by Andersen and Chermock. Polygona comma, Nymphalis antiopa and Limenitis astyanax however had a poor year. Other Lycaenidae had a normal to good year except Feniseca tarquinius. Most Hesperidae had a normal to good year except Pholisora catullus and hayhurstii, and Erynnis spp. Hylephila phylaeus, Atalopedes campestris and Poanes viator and massasoit had very good seasons, but Atrytone logan had a bad year, and Panoquina panoquin was far below average.

Anderson, Lutherville, Maryland, reports a moist warm spring followed by drought in June and July, with above average temperatures in August and September. Spring collecting was good but the remainder of the season was poor. Species usually taken in early and mid-June came one to two weeks earlier. Speyeria idalia, Atalopedes campestris, Atrytone conspicua, Minois pegala and Euphadryas phaeton were unusually abundant. Most of the commonest species were in about usual numbers. Strymon titus, liparops and falacer were scarce. Euptoieta claudia and Poanes viator were rare. Phoebis sennae was not seen. Boloria selene, not seen east of western Maryland since 1952, appeared again near Brooklandville in southern Baltimore County.

Mrs. Katherine A. King, working with the larvae of sphingids, did less collecting than in previous years, but concludes that 1958 and 1959 were not nearly so good for sphingids as 1956 and 1957. She found larvae of Ceratonia undulosa on ash in August, one larva of Sphecodina abottii on wild grape. She obtained about thirty eggs of Paonias myops from one female. One larva and two eggs of Dolba hylaeus were obtained on Paw Paw, her first record of this species from Maryland. Phlegethontius sexta was common all season, especially in the fall. These notes are from Montgomery County except the S. abottii, which is from Allegany County.

Virginia: C. V. Covell, Jr., records 65 species of butterflies and 5 species of large moths, from the Norfolk area and 6 other species from Blacksburg, Montgomery County. John Newton collected in the same area and worked with Covell, as well as independently duplicating many of Covell's records. Mr. and Mrs. Roshore, collecting moths at Bristol took E. nubilis, A. io, H. lecontei, A. americana, C. erechtea and H. tessellaris on July 8. On July 20, same locality, they took Eacles imperialis, Eup. nubilis, Z. lunata, I. isabella, D. virginica, Datana perspicua, Dasylophia anguina, Dicentria semirufescens, L. cognataria, Hal. tessellaris, Anisota rubicunda and Pan. rufimargo.

Mr. and Mrs. Mather, collecting at Petersburg between Aug. 30 and Sept. 11, recorded E. hermes, D. plexippus, P. tharos, P. interrogationis, V. atalanta, and virginiensis, P. lavinia, S. melinus, E. comyntas, P. polyxenes, glaucus, and troilus,

C. eurytheme, P. sennae, E. lisa, P. rapae, and A. campestris. There seemed to be fewer individuals and species than usually found in this area.

North Carolina: Mr. and Mrs. Covell collected on Durham Road, Chapel Hill, Orange County, April 4-5, in warm but windy weather. They took P. interrogationis, M. gryneus, E. juvenalis, Cel. argiolus, P. glaucus, B. philenor, E. nicippe, L. bachmanii, P. tharos, Pieris rapae, E. comyntas.

South Carolina: On the 6 of Nov. 1958, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Mather took sixty-eight moths at Dillon, including Herse cingulata, A. ypsilon, Leucania latiuscula, Pseud. unipuncta, Platysenta sutor, galgula partita, Anagrapha falcifera, Pseudoplusia oo, Mocis latipes, Zale lunata, Anticarsia gemmatilis, Hormoschista latipalpis, Plathypena scabra, Palthis asopialis, Tolype vellea, and laricis, Pleuroprucha insularia and Atteva punctella.

Georgia: Harris reports for himself and for Knight and Symes also. A colony of Catocala sappho discovered by Knight near Stone Mountain has been almost exterminated by lumbering. Three new records for Georgia are: Phyciodes batesii, along Coleman River in north Georgia, May 26, 1958, by Mr. John Symes., Polites peckius, same date and locality, Mr. John Symes, and Erynnis lucilius, Cooper Creek State Park, 26 April 1959, Louise Harris. A Strymon kingi was raised from a larva found on Azalea, by John Symes. Strymon liparops strigosus not so rare as in previous years. It has been reared from Azalea by J. P. Knudsen. Poanes viator was taken April 23 by Louise Harris at St. Simon's Island, the earliest known Georgia record. Problema byssus was taken by Symes, Atlanta, June 7. Hesperia meskei was taken by Symes June 12-14 and Sept. 28-30; at Atlanta, indicating two broods.

Autochton cellus seems to be slowly increasing in numbers. It was taken at Atlanta in May and June by Symes. Megathymus harrisi is very rare, taken July 4, 1959 at Atlanta. M. yuccae, taken in March and April, is reported by Symes as on the increase. Other species taken at Atlanta include Poanes hobomok, yehl, Amblyscirtes carolina reversa (reported as double-brooded, fast and difficult to catch), Amblyscirtes belli (not rare), A. textor, rare.

Harris found Polygonia faunus smithi in the mountains of Fannin Co., on moist ground on shady woods roads, very wary. Danaus plexippus was rare in the summer; spring and fall migrants were noted, but the fall migration was the lightest for several years. Speyeria diana was found in June, July and August, restricted to favorable habits in the mountains.

Florida: Davidson notes a strong comeback for Heliconius charitonius in Central Florida where it was nearly absent in 1958. Near Monroe on the Tamiami Trail, Danaus gilippus was abundant, suggesting a migration. Megalopyge opercularis and Xanthopastic timais were especially abundant at light in the same area.

Zeiger, reporting from Jacksonville, recorded Euptychia cymela, E. hermes, areolata and gemma, Minois pegala (12 perfect specimens July 18, Orange Park, Clay Co., ), Danaus gilippus, plexippus, Hel. charitonius, Agraulis vanillae, Eupt. claudia, Phyc. phaon, tharos, Pol. interrogationis, Vanessa atalanta, virginiensis, Precis lavinia, Anartia jatrophae, Limenitis archippus, Anaea floridae, Lephelisca virginiensis, Atlides halesus, Strymon cecrops, m-album (1) favonius (2), melinus, Leptotes cassius (abundant during August), Everes comyntas, Papilio polyxenes cresphontes, glaucus, troilus, palamedes, Graphium marcellus, Battus philenor, Colias eurytheme, Zerene cesonia, Phoebis sennae, philea (almost common April to November, males outnumbering females, most of females albinic tendencies, perfect females rare), P. agarithe, Eurema दौरा, nicippe, lisa, Nathalis iole, Pieris rapae, protodice, Ascia monuste, Atrytone logan (five only, two Aug. 9, three Aug. 14.).



Alabama: Mr. and Mrs. Mather collected on Mobile Bay, near Fairhope, Baldwin County, taking 24 sp. of butterflies: Eup. sosybia, Phys. tharos, Pol. interrogationis, Nymphalis antiopa, Vanessa atalanta, virginiensis, Precis lavinia, Anaea andria, Libytheana bachmanii, Atlides halesus, Strymon cecrops, melinus, Everes comyntas, Celastrina argiolus, Papilio polyxenes, Battus philenor, Colias eurytheme, Phoebis sennae, Eurema daira, nicippe, Pieris rapae, Urbanus proteus, Pyrgus communis, Erynnis horatius or juvenalis. Also taken was Crambus praefectellus, det. Klots.

Mississippi: Burst observed fewer butterflies near Jackson than in normal years, and noted fewer migrating Danaus plexippus during the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Mather and Mr. and Mrs. Roshore, collecting the Jackson-Clinton area, report earliest record for Pol. interrogationis as Jan. 18. C. eurytheme was taken on Jan. 25. Mitoura gryneus, Strymon melinus and Celastrina argiolus were found Feb. 28. Euptychia hermes was also taken, the first Mississippi record for February. By March 8, Strymon cecrops, Everes comyntas, Incisalia nippon and Atlides halesus were taken at Raymond. Incisalia henrici, and Strymon melinus were out by March 15. On May 10 were found Strymon ontario, falacer and liparops. New month-of-flight records for Mississippi were Lethe portlandia in May, Strymon m-album in October and Poanes zabulon in May. Two species new to Mississippi were recorded on October 4: Atrytone dukesi and Poanes viator, taken at Clinton, and a second specimen of P. viator was taken at the same place, October 11. Vanessa cardui and Agraulis vanillae were not taken in central Mississippi for the second consecutive year, while Urbanus proteus, represented by one specimen in 1959, was not seen in 1960.

The Mathers and Roshores began a collection of moths of Mississippi. They list thirteen species of sphingids and 47 species of geometrids as examples of how well this undertaking has gone.

Louisiana: Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Mather recorded the following from Shreveport: Agraulis vanillae, Euptoietta claudia, Precis lavinia, Phoebis sennae, Eurema lisa, Hylephila phylaeus, Atalopedes campestris, Lerema accius, Lerodea eufala. No other reports from Louisiana.

No reports from Arkansas except Mather took a male of Crambus praefectellus at West Memphis, Crittenden County, on April 29. (Klots det.)

Tennessee: Monk, Nashville, reports four Euphadryas phaeton, three June 4 and one June 12, in a weedy churchyard east of Nashville, far removed from the "wet meadow" of the literature. These are the first from Davidson County. The specimens are worn and are in the collection of Kilian Roever.

Lycaena phlaeas, eight taken in a weed field in Percy Warner Park, June 18. Single specimens seen in same general area, July 5, 1949 and October 7, 1957, otherwise known locally. Agraulis vanillae, common in 1957, was absent in 1959 as well as in 1958. Urbanus proteus, last seen (one) on Sept. 19-20, 1957, was absent in 1958 and 1959. In the past decade it has previously been seen twice, each time in October. Calpodus ethlius, usually fairly common on canna, was found in small numbers on the King Humbert variety only, being much less common than in 1958. Vanessa cardui has a very poor year, only four noted between June 27 and Sept. 23. This contrasts with 45 dates in 1958 on which the species was noted, and 50 dates in 1957. However, in 1956, and in 1955, the species was noted only three or four times a year. Colias philodice, usually scarce as compared to C. eurytheme, was equal to it in September and October (or the first time in years), in 1958. In 1959 the numbers had dropped down again to normal. 1958 was a good year for Eurema lisa, while 1959 was for this species one of the poorest years on record in the Nashville area. Nathalis iole was present in numbers in 1958, but absent in 1959, as it was also in 1956 and 1957. Danaus plexippus had the poorest year on record,



though 1958 was also poor. 1954-1957 were good years for this species. Phoebis was seen on about the usual number of days, but was low in numbers. Monk notes that the line of flight for P. sennae at Nashville is due southeast, while that of Danaus plexippus is somewhat west of south if they are moving above the trees, and somewhat more westerly when they are moving closer to the ground.

Lindsley, at Oak Ridge, reports the following: Great Smoky National Park, April 22, Everes comyntas, Celastrina argiolus, Pieris virginiensis, (in fair numbers), Erynnis juvenalis. At Walden Ridge, above Laurel Grove, Anderson County, April 25 he took Eup. gemma, Strymon cecrops, melinus, Incisalia augustinus, Graphium marcellus, Thorybes confusis, Erynnis icelus, brizo, martialis, horatius, juvenalis, and Hesperia metea.

At Oak Ridge he obtained some of the same species as above, on April 26, plus the following: Phyciodes tharos, Polygona comma, Mitrous gryneus, (common), Incisalia henrici (1), niphon, Papilio glaucus, Graphium marcellus, Anthocharis genutia, Pieris virginiensis, Amblyscirtes vialis (1) and hegon (2).

In Great Smoky National Park, 2-3 May, Autochton cellus was taken in addition to previous species. At Spivey Cove, Monroe County, May 16, Eup. cymela, hermes, Polygona interrogationis, Limenitis astyanax, Strymon cecrops, Epargyreus clarus, Achalarus lyciades, Poanes hobomok, and zabulon, plus some of the preceding. Same locality, May 17, some others were taken: Microtia nycteis, Asterocampa celtis, Strymon falacer, Thorybes daunus. At Pickett State Park, Fentress County, June 20 he got Speyeria cybele, and Strymon falacer. Again in Great Smoky National Park, August 23, Speyeria diana, and at same locality, Sept. 12, E. hermes, Speyeria diana (females), Atalopedes campestris, Strymon cecrops, Papilio glaucus, Phoebis sennae, Eurema nicippe, Erynnis martialis, Ancyloxypha numitor, and Hylephila phylaeus.

Mr. and Mrs. Roshore took the following moths at Chattanooga on July 7: Callosamia angulifera, Malacosoma texana; at Columbia, July 21: Euparthenos nubilis, Isia isabella, Heterocampa manteo, C. erechtea, Diacrisia virginica, H. perspectalis. At Greenhill, July 21, they got Automeris io.

Mr. Mather, collecting at Memphis airport, on April 29 took C. erechtea, and at the same locality on August 29, he and Mrs. Mather recorded Danaus plexippus, Strymon melinus, Phoebis sennae, Eurema Erynnis zarucco, Hylephila phylaeus, Atalopedes campestris, Polites themistocles, Atrytone vestris, and Lerema accius.

6. Northeast Zone: Delaware and Pennsylvania North to southern Quebec. Coordinator: L. P. Grey. Contributors: A. E. Brower, L. P. Grey, Bryant Mather, Joseph Muller, Joseph Smaglinski, G. B. Small.

New York: Small reports Euphadryas phaeton worn by June 10, indicate the season more advanced than usual for this time of year. In dry hillside fields, June 10-23, he recorded Hesperia metea, Polites manataaqua, Papilio troilus and many common species. Atrytone bimacula was taken first on June 15, and by the 23, had become abundant. This is remarkable on two counts, since the locality was not marshy or boggy, and the species is usually scarce and local.

Connecticut: Riverside, June 24, Small took numerous specimens of Strymon caryaevorus on milkweed flowers along the New Haven Railway tracks. On a dry open hillside, with red cedar abundant, he took Strymon titus, falacer, and edwardsii, and found Mitoura gryneus plentiful. S. caryaevorus and falacer determined by Klots.

New Jersey: Lakehurst, June 18, Small found skippers few. Lycaena epixanthe was worn. Strymon liparops common, but falacer absent, indicating season advanced for the date. An important note not pertaining to the present season: Small reports taking a single slightly worn female Strymon ontario at this locality on June 27, 1954, a record that should be of interest to students of distribution. At Newton, Small found Minois pegala alope, Speyeria idalia (1), aphrodite abundant, Limenitis astyanax (1 very fresh), Lephelisca borealis (1) and Atrytone bimacula (1), on June 27. Same locality, July 11, he took Speyeria idalia (2), found Mitoura gryneus common and found Erynnis lucilius and several common species abundant.

Massachusetts: Small found Limenitis astyanax, plus form albofasciata (1), Speyeria atlantis (1) and some common species on August 1. Same day, at Lennox, he found L. astyanax fairly common and also found brood overlap in Polygonia comma, taking 1 fresh winter form and one worn summer form.

New Hampshire: Only one report. Small taking Polygonia faunus, Nymphalus j-album and Limenitis arthemis, common; Colias philodice was abundant with one only C. interior. Speyeria atlantis was abundant. Only one Polygonia progne was taken, all at Jefferson Notch on July 26.

Pennsylvania: Smaglinski, reporting from southwestern Berks County, considers that butterflies had a good year in 1959. Satyridae: normal. Nymphalidae: below normal but on upswing. Speyeria aphrodite in large numbers, S. idalia not seen, and but one seen in 1958. Boloria toddi common, selene scarce; Eu. phaeton common, Polygonia spp. scarce yet less so than in 1958. Nymphalus antiopa, just 2 seen, same as in 1958. Precis lavinia has been scarce since 1955; Manessa spp. normal, Eu. claudia scarce, Asterocampa celtis common but clyton not recorded by Smaglinski, though recorded from this area ten years ago and taken regularly in Lancaster County near by. Danaus scarce: 6 seen in 1959, as against 2 seen in 1958. Lycaena phlaeas common though rare; Strymon, Mitoura and Incisalia were better than normal; Everes comyntas and Celastrina argiolus were common as usual.

Papilios and pierids: Battus philenor scarce as is normal, same for Papilio glaucus and polyxenes; Graphium marcellus not seen, usually scarce in the area. Fine year for Colias, with many striking variants; Eurema lisa and Anthocharis genutia normal; Pieris protodice scarce.

Moths also had a good year. Catocala were especially good, with almost 300 specimens taken. Other phalaenids also abundant. Papaipema very good, coming well to black light. At least 14 different species now known from this area. Spingids below normal, but Cressonia juglandis and Herse cingulata were taken, the first since 1955. Other moths seemed normal.

Hesperiidae had a better than usual year. Smaglinski mentions that these are practically always a "sure crop" in the area. Weather was hot in April, then after a short cool spell, more than usually warm for the entire season, resulting in abnormally early emergences.

New Jersey: Weather: The winter of 1958 had little snow but had prevailing cold winds. There was a warm spell in April but it was cold in May, while cold nights in July and August further slowed things down. September had more than usual humidity with improved collecting. The season of 1959 was better than 1958, which was about the poorest on record. 1959 was about average. Muller alone reports from New Jersey, from the Lebanon area of Hunterdon County.

Muller found hibernating dayfliers in about usual numbers; they were almost absent in 1958. Early spring moths were taken in abundance, but geometrids with wingless females were conspicuously rare in 1959. Malacosoma americana, with a heavy infestation in 1958, was even more abundant in 1959, and egg masses and

cocoons suggest the outbreak has not yet peaked. One hundred fifty cocoons showed 12% parasitism, showing that hymenopterous parasites are still lagging. Other moth pests unusually abundant were Halisidota tessellaris, Agrotis venerabilis, Feltia subgothica, Caenurgina crassiuscula, and Phlegathontius spp. Over 40 of the latter were taken in one night.

Catocala came well to bait on warm humid nights but did not come well to light until later in the season when the weather was cooler. Incisalia spp. were totally absent, possibly as a result of the erratic spring weather. Papaipema seems to be dying out, even the "common" species becoming rare.

Eighteen species new to the reporter in this area, were taken in 1959: Thymelicus lineola and seventeen species of moths. Dolba hylaeus (first in 15 years) was obtained. Ceratonia engeli was reared from New Jersey material. Muller notes the growling abundance of melanic forms, especially in Acronycta and Catocala (Editor's note: Industrial melanism?).

Muller also notes, (as who does not?) the sad need to record the attrition that is taking place in collecting sites, with the relentless march of Suburbia. He considers the future grim, with bulldozers seeking out the new fields where butterflies can live out their days. He expects a step-up in the spray campaign due to the recent epidemic of encephalitis. This will take in the salt marshes, with the same drastic results exacted by indiscriminate spraying of rights of way, and the airplane spraying of forests and mountain, ostensibly to control Gypsy Moth, though the writer has not found this species in the area in twenty years of field experience. (Grey, Coordinator, breaks in here: This seems to be a juicy racket. Periodically Maine is visited by roving "experts" solemnly "sampling" the Gypsy Moth population although a few of the local yokels, far from being awed or impressed, are led to wonder where these menaces can be hiding, that they are so seldom seen.) (The Editor is also impelled to add, that as necessary as certain insect controls surely are, many of our better ecologists and conservationists deplore this type of indiscriminate waste of natural resources that is involved in badly timed and unnecessary spray programs).

Maine: A. E. Brower, from Augusta, notes that collectors hope 1959 to be the final year in a series of extremely poor collecting years, especially for butterflies. Cool, cloudy and rainy weather has prohibited flight. Many common species were not seen, including Danaus plexippus. Vanessa spp. were seen but once or twice. Hairstreaks were not seen, and only one species of Blue.

At Washington, a few Strymon acadica were taken in late July and early August. Very few Speyeria or Polgonia were seen. Only Pieris rapae was common; Colias philodice was in fair numbers. Elsewhere butterfly collecting was no better.

Phalaenidae came to lights in good numbers considering the weather. Most interesting was the unusual number of western and northern species: Eurois astricta, Chersotis juncta, Graphiphora oblata, Protogrotis nivevenosa, Hypocoena defecta, and others. Notolophus antiqua males were noted flying in midmorning at Albion on September 4. Geometridae flew in good numbers. Brephos infans was found flying over areas of snow at Georgetown on April 1, also at Bradley, April 24, Appleton, May 2 and at Norridgewock May 5. The european Thera juniperata was taken at Liberty on October 27 and on Nov. 4, the first records outside of Mt. Desert Island where it was first described as Thera procteri. Hydrionema furcata was another interesting catch.

Grey, from the Lincoln area, reports that while the season was not so poor as in the Augusta area, it was still far below normal. Butterflies were especially poor, but moths were spottily represented also. However, many moths fly on rainy nights as well as in good weather, so the light trap catches were quite gratifying. Early spring was

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the part of the season unfit for man of "bug". However, Incisalia spp. were a bright item, after a series of lean years. Even I. henrici returned after a very long absence.

The dearth of collecting was partly due to the unprecedented absence of a number of the ubiquitous common species. (Grey notes that as far as he is concerned, these would never be missed.) Fair catches were made of most of the usual species when weather permitted. Localized prizes were not far below normal in their restricted microhabitats. For example, both bog and mountaintop Oeneis were about as usual. Boloria toddi was far above normal; B. selene has been low for some year. Speyeria was about normal.

Some sunny days in late August and early September gave better than Fall collecting and two events in particular closed the year with a distinct "net" gain. First, in a nearby field, an outburst of Hesperia laurentina was discovered, and many dozens were taken of each sex. This species is normally a prize in Maine. Then, having looked without success for the yellow phase of Pieris rapae, a huge and unusually yellow colony was found. Great quantities of oxygen were wasted running down any multiple flights which could be reached without trampling my next door neighbor's millet field. An over all butter yellow male was finally secured. Does anybody know of more than two or three records of this, and are they not all northeastern? It is reputed common in Ireland but elsewhere is excessively rare, and provides a striking object lesson as to how recessives can be carried in a species without being lost. How many more millions of these things will I glance at before seeing another novangliae?

Mather reports the following, collected by Mr. and Mrs. Roshore. Bangor, July 11, Pleuroprucha insulsaria, Polia lilacina. Mt. Katahdin, July 13, Itame fulvaria, Semiothisa dispunctata, Venusia cambrica, Xanthorhoe iduata, abrasaria, Lobophora nivigerata, Eufidonia discospilata. Springfield, July 14: Ctenucha virginica, and also at South Lincoln, July 12; matteseunk, July 12: Semiothisa dispunctata, Deilinea erythemaria, Scopula junctaria, Apicia confusaria, Caripeta divisata. Perry, July 14: Apicia confusaria; Waldoboro, July 17, Phalaenophana pyramusalis; Franklin, July 17, Homochlodes fritillaria. Mather took Caripeta aretaria at Treat Island, July 16.

7. Far North: No report from this Zone.
8. Eduardo C. Welling sends the following report from Yucatan, Mexico: Collecting was poor in the extreme in the Yucatan Peninsula this year. The early part of the year was rainy, in what should have been the height of the dry season, a condition which led me to believe that a good collecting year would result. By May, two extensive migrations were noticed, notes on which will appear in the Journal shortly. However, the rains soon failed to appear in large parts of Yucatan, and parts of Quintana Roo when it should have been raining almost daily, beginning in June. Many species usually common were seen in small numbers or not at all. Dwarfs of several species were captured, a sure sign of drought in spite of a wet winter and early spring. Trap netting was not good anywhere not even in the sub-equatorial zapote forests of Quintana Roo, and was especially worse in the high equatorial rain forests of British Honduras. There the traps usually work well, but this year very few specimens were obtained by this method. Under the 180-foot high trees of the equatorial rain forests of British Honduras, a poor showing was made by the Ithomiidae. "Mud-puddle Club" members must have fallen to a new low, indicating reduced numbers in the family Pieridae. One good thing, however, was that several usually rare things, including Riodinidae, Theclinae and certain Hesperidae, were found in excess of the usual number. Some of these were taken in the State of Yucatan



for the first time, being known to occur however in Quintana Roo. Several species I had not taken before were obtained, pushing almost to 500 the total number of species of butterflies that I have taken in the Peninsula.

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FOR EXCHANGE: Butterflies, moths and Coleoptera from South America and the Indo-Australian region. Wanted in return, North American or exotic species. M. A. Zappalorti, 123 Androvette St., Staten Island 9, N. Y., U.S.A.

WANTED: PERSONS in North America to rear cocoons and pupae of the families Saturniidae, Ceratocampidae, and Sphingidae. For further information write Bob Muller, 429 Housatonic Drive, Devon, Conn., U.S.A.

FOR SALE: TWO INSECT CABINETS, one homemade, containing 30 12" x 16" glass topped boxes; one cabinet grade, containing 25 solid topped drawers approx. 13" x 18". The cabinets are stored in the basement of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. Prices \$50 and \$65 resp., both for \$100. Write: Paul Ehrlich, Natural History Museum, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., U.S.A.

WANTED: OENEIS, EREBIA, MINOIS, and other nearctic satyrids, also Papilio spp. After this summer I will have many Colorado species for exchange. Bob Pyle, 774 Revere St., Aurora, Colorado, U.S.A.

HYALOPHORA (PLATYSAMIA) GLOVERI OVA MAILED by air in June. 25 for \$1.00. These are seldom obtainable. Robert Weast, 4818 Seneca St., Des Moines, 10, Iowa, U.S.A.

LIVING OVA OF EACLES IMPERIALIS AND CITHERONIA REGALIS wanted for cash or exchange. Duke Downey, Box 558, Sheridan, Wyoming, U.S.A.

WANTED TO PURCHASE: PAPERED BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS FROM EVERY REGION OF the world, especially from U.S.A., Canada, Ecuador, Peru, Cuba, and the Pacific Islands. M. Spelman, 2277 Andrews Ave., Bronx 68, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

FOR EXCHANGE: HESPERIIDAE AND OTHER BUTTERFLIES of desirable species, papered or mounted with data, for HesperIIDae of the United States and Canada not represented in my collection. J. W. Tilden, 125 Cedar Lane, San Jose 27, Calif., U.S.A.

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS OF FORMOSA for sale in large quantity. All correspondence welcomed. Mrs. Chang Pi-tzu, P.O. Box 860, Taipei, Formosa.

SATURNIOIDEA OF THE WORLD, (including Syssphingidae and Hemileucidae) living and papered material wanted to buy or exchange. All correspondence welcome. Please send lists to Claude Lemaire, 122 Grande Rue, Janville s/Juine las Lardy, Seine et Oise, France.

WANTED: LEPIDOPTERA OF ALL FAMILIES from any parts of North America and West Indies. Will purchase or exchange against Lepidoptera from same regions or from Portugal. Only spread specimens, in good condition and accurately labelled. Also wanted: The Lepidopterists' News, Vols. 1, 2, and 3; No. 1. A. Zerkowitz, 127 W. 79th St., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

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 ATTENTION RESIDENT OR TRANSIENT COLLECTORS OF FLORIDA BUTTERFLIES: Wish to obtain Strymon maesites, martialis and acis bartrami. Will give good exchange, or buy. Don Eff, 820 Grant Place, Boulder, Colo., U.S.A.

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Membership in the Society is open to all persons interested in any aspect of lepidopterology. Prospective members should send to the Treasurer the full dues for the current year together with their full name, address, and special lepidopterological interests. Remittances in dollars (U.S.A.) should be made payable to THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY.

All members in good standing receive the News of the Lepidopterists' Society, which is issued eight times a year and which includes the biennial Membership List, and the Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society which is issued quarterly.

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Manuscripts for formal publication in the Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society should be sent to the Editor of the Journal, Dr. C. L. Remington, Dept. of Zoology, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Information on membership in the Society may be obtained from the Treasurer, George Ehle, 314 Atkins Ave., Lancaster Penna., U.S.A. or from the Secretary, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Museum of Natural History, Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A. Changes of address should be sent to the Secretary. Items or notices for the NEWS should be sent to the Editor, Dr. J. W. Tilden, 125 Cedar Lane, San Jose 27, Calif., U.S.A.

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